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THE KABUL TIMES

ROAMER
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worldwide reputation

VOL. V, NO. 161.

SD

KABUL, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1966, (MIZAN 14, 1345, S.H.)

Price Af. 3

First Naghlu Turbine Put Into Operation Work Completed Two Months Ahead Of Time

KABUL, Oct. 6, (Bakhtar).—The first turbine of the Naghlu hydroelectric power station was commissioned yesterday.

Minister of Mines and Industries Eng. Abdul Samad Salim, starting the turbine, said he was happy that work on the turbine has been completed two months ahead of schedule.

The Minister thanked Afghan workers and the experts from the Soviet Union for their work on the project.

Deputy Minister of Mines and Industries Abdul Qudus Majid said that the turbine will earn 200,000 afghanis daily. The project is to supply power to factories and to homes in Kabul. It will be completed next year.

The first Naghlu turbine has a total daily capacity of 22,500 kw, Majid said. But it will produce only 11,000 kw for some time because the reservoir is not filled yet.

The turbine will first feed Naghlu and Gulbahar and later through the grid in Sarobi, supply Kabul.

N Artish, head engineer of the Naghlu project, called the project a sign of friendly cooperation between Afghanistan and the Soviet Union.

Minister of Public Works Eng. Ahmadullah, presidents of the various departments of the Ministry of Mines and Industries, representatives of Techno Export of USSR, some officials and experts of the Nangarhar Valley Authority and delegates from various factories, were present at the inauguration.

The guests inspected the control room, the station, the transformers and the dam.

The Minister of Mines and Industries presented some gifts to the Afghan workers and experts from the Soviet Union.

Later a protocol on the commissioning of the first turbine was signed between Naghlu Construction Company and the Afghan Electric Institute.

The protocol was signed by Eng. Majid and Artish on behalf of the Construction Company and Hamidullah Hamid, President of the Electric Institute, and Gazakor, an engineer working for the Institute.

Work On 214 Km. Road Completed

KABUL, Oct. 6, (Bakhtar).—Work on the 214 km. Doshi-Shair Khan Bander road has been completed. It will be opened to traffic shortly.

The cost of construction is Af. 511,354,148 and \$12,114,032.

The preliminary survey for the road was completed by the Ministry of Public Works 10 years ago.

The contract for the construction of the road was signed with the Soviet Union three years ago, shortly after which work on it began.

The road is 10m. to 12m. wide. A width of seven metres has been asphalted.

USET Team Meets Education Minister

KABUL, Oct. 6.—Dr. Mohammad Anvari, Minister of Education, yesterday received Dean A. G. Qaisaane of the Kabul University Engineering Faculty accompanied by Dr. O. P. Bergelin, Director, and five new members of the United States Engineering Team.

The new members of the U.S. Engineering Team are:

Dr. Kurt Weil, Professor of Mechanical Engineering and formerly Head of the Mechanical Engineering Department, Stevens Institute of Technology Hoboken, New Jersey.

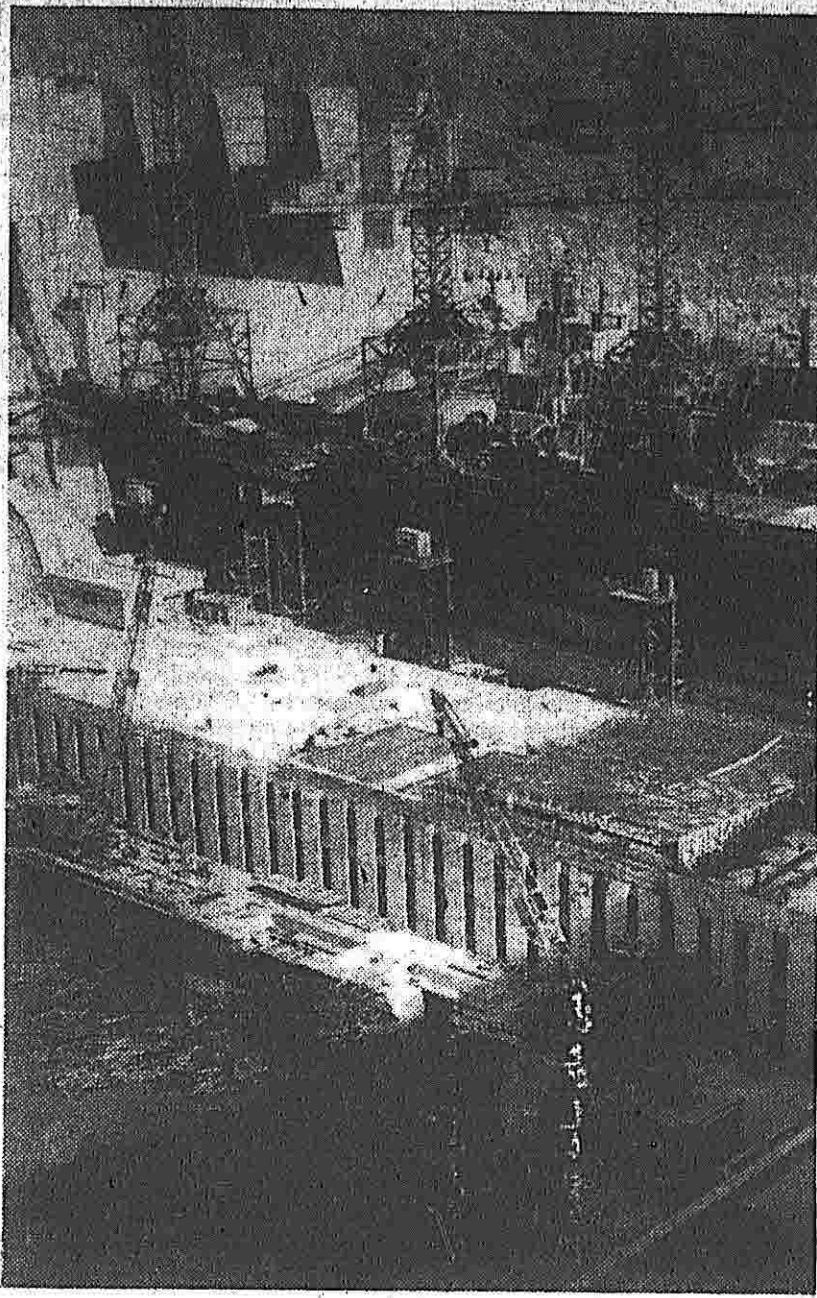
Dr. G. Mesmer, distinguished Professor of Mechanics, Washington University, St. Louis, Missouri.

Dr. C. Hoffman, Associate Professor of Electrical Engineering, Illinois Institute of Technology, Chicago, Illinois.

STOP PRESS

KARACHI, Oct. 6, (Tass).—Turkish President Cevdet Sunay is to arrive in Pakistan on Oct. 7 for an official visit. He will hold talks with the Pakistani President. A Tass correspondent, quoting official sources, says that the talks will cover the situation in Vietnam, Indo-Pakistani relations, the situation in Cyprus as well as the further development of friendly relations between the two countries.

The Turkish President is to visit Lahore, Dacca, Rawalpindi and Karachi.



Although workers are still putting the final touches on the 110 metre high Naghlu Dam and the 430 million cubic metre reservoir is not yet filled, the first of three turbines was commissioned yesterday to provide Gulbahar and Kabul with needed power.

Afro-Asians Demand Revision Of World Court Structure

NEW YORK, Oct. 6, (AP).—Members of the African group Wednesday coupled a demand for revision of the structure of the International Court of Justice with their move to have the UN take over the administration of Southwest Africa.

Reopening debate on the resolution to revoke the mandate under which South Africa governs the territory, they contended that the court's July 18 ruling on the issue raised doubts about its merit as a judicial body.

The Court, in that ruling, dismissed a complaint brought against South Africa by Liberia and Ethiopia, saying the two nations had failed to show sufficient legal interest in the issue.

"This judgment has not been favourably greeted in the world. Many feel it is a serious blow to the Court as a judiciary organ entrusted with the settling of international disputes," said Taieb Slim, Tunisia's delegate.

Slim told the General Assembly that the time had come for it to make a serious study "to pave the way for structural reform" of the 15-member Court.

"SCANDALOUS VERDICT"
Delegate Adrien Bakala of the Congo (Brazzaville) said the Court's judgment was "scandalous," and agreed that the Court is due for a revision aimed at more equitable representation of various regions.

Jamaican Minister Uhearer noted that some UN members had suggested referring the case again to the Court for clarification of its position, but said this would have little practical value.

Georgi G. Shevel, Deputy of the Supreme Soviet, speaking for the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, said his country favoured revocation of the southwest Africa mandate "without delay."

Syrian delegate, George J. Tomeh, said the inhuman policies of South Africa would make any further delay in revoking its mandate "a betrayal of the people of Southwest Africa."

He added that Syria also believes the International Court is due for a structural revision "to reflect changing patterns in the world."

Spyros Kyrianou, Cypriot Ambassador, said action by the UN would have been necessary even if the Court had rendered a positive decision on the Liberian-Ethiopian complaint.

He said the UN should move "without reservation" and "without delay" to revoke South Africa's mandate over the territory.

ITALY'S APPEAL
Italy appealed to South Africa to act immediately to comply

with the terms of its administrative mandate and possibly avoid having it revoked.

"We appeal to South Africa not to let slip this opportunity and offer which might be the last for resuming cooperation with the United Nations," said the Italian delegate, Piero Vinci.

Vinci, also proposed creation of an ad hoc committee to study various aspects of UN assumption of the mandate.

(Contd. on Page 4)

Thant Confers With Gromyko, Rusk On Vietnam Deadlock

UNITED NATIONS, Oct. 6, (AP).—U.S. Secretary of State Dean Rusk and UN Secretary-General U Thant conferred Wednesday at a luncheon meeting pointed up by the disclosure that Thant is taking an active hand in trying to break the deadlock over Vietnam.

A UN spokesman confirmed that the Secretary-General is making a concrete effort to bring the two sides to the negotiating table, but he declined to go into details.

Just after he lunched with Thant, Rusk said yesterday a U.S. halt in the bombing of a part of the demilitarized zone between north and South Vietnam aimed at restoring the neutral status of the zone, was ordered.

"We would like to see that zone fully demilitarized again," Rusk told newsmen.

"If the North Vietnamese will stop using the zone for a purpose for which it was not intended," he said, the buffer strip might not be a source for further escalation of the conflict.

Reports from Canada had tied a pause in the bombing there to an effort to scale down military operations in that section as a possible approach to peace.

White House Press Secretary Bill D. Moyers, choosing his words carefully, placed the no-bombing decision in a somewhat different context.

He said it was done "in an effort to permit an ICC (International Control Commission) investigation of alleged violations of the 1954 Geneva treaty as it relates to the demilitarized zone."

On Monday Thant was host at a luncheon for Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko, who will confer in Washington next

Congo Breaks Relations With Lisbon

KINSHASA, Oct. 6, (DPA).—The Congo (Kinshasa) has decided to break off relations with Portugal, it was announced here officially Wednesday after a Cabinet meeting presided over by President Joseph Mobutu.

The decision follows recent allegations made before the United Nations Security Council that Portugal was allowing mercenaries in the service of former Congolese Premier Moise Tshombe to be trained in Portuguese Angola.

Tshombe, at present living in Madrid in exile, has denied the allegations.

Last week the Congolese government protested officially to Lisbon and also warned Spain it might break diplomatic relations if Tshombe was allowed to continue subversive activities from Spanish soil.

Relations between the Congo and Portugal deteriorated after Congolese demonstrators had sacked the Portuguese embassy in Kinshasa two weeks ago.

Mobutu's government also decided to close at least temporarily foreign consulates in the country's interior.

About 20 nations operate approximately 30 consulates in Kinshasa (Stanleyville), Lubumbashi (Elisabethville), Kikavu, Mbandaka (Coquilhatville), Luluabourg and Matadi.

Million Visited Afghan Pavilion At W. Berlin Show

KABUL, Oct. 6, (Bakhtar).—Abdul Hadi Sofizadah, director of exhibitions department in the Ministry of Commerce and Mrs. Maliha Seraj, chief of handicrafts sales room of the Ministry of Mines and Industries, returned to Kabul from the Federal Republic of Germany yesterday.

They were in charge of the Afghan pavilion in the recent West Berlin exhibition, in which 49 Afro-Asian countries participated. Of the items on exhibition in the Afghan pavilion, Sofizadah said, most popular were carpets, pashmash, istalef earthenware dry fruits, karakul pelts, Ahoo factory's leather products.

President Lubke of the Federal Republic of Germany was among the million people who visited the Afghan pavilion and he showed a keen interest in the items on display, he added.

Willy Brandt, the Mayor of West Berlin, while opening the exhibition praised the Afghan pavilion, he said.

A report of the Office of the International Exhibition in W. Berlin, Sofizadah said, says one million people visited the Afghan pavilion.

Maiwandwal Making Gradual, Satisfactory Recovery

KABUL, Oct. 6, (Bakhtar).—Prime Minister Mohammad Hashim Maiwandwal in a telegram to the President of Turkey, Cevdet Sunay, who is at present on a visit to Iran, has thanked him for enquiring after his health and visiting him.

The Prime Minister has also thanked the Turkish doctors attending him.

The Prime Minister is gradually and satisfactorily recovering. He had a restful night and his intestines are working normally.

A Bakhtar report from Ankara says that the Prime Minister is gradually taking his normal food and has stopped taking serum.

A Czechoslovakian doctor, Karboon, who operated on the Prime Minister at Akbar Khan Hospital last year, arrived in Ankara Tuesday and joined the team of Turkish and Soviet doctors treating Maiwandwal.

According to a Pakhtu service announcement of Radio Ankara monitored here yesterday evening, doc-

tors attending the Prime Minister have said that his health was better Tuesday.

The Turkish and Soviet doctors agree that the Prime Minister has been given the proper treatment and his operation has been successful, the report added.

According to another report Mrs. Maiwandwal, accompanied by Ambassador Dr. Ali Ahmad Popal, yesterday called on Turkish Prime Minister Suleiman Demirel.

Mrs. Maiwandwal thanked the Turkish Prime Minister and his wife for the care and attention they had given to the Afghan Prime Minister.

Two Labour Rebels Urge Britain To Cut Military Role

BRIGHTON, England, Oct. 6, (Reuter).—Two Labour rebels—both former government ministers—today will both urge Britain to cut its military role east of Suez and in West Germany by 1970.

Right-winger Christopher Mayhew who resigned as Navy Minister early this year over the government's Far East policies, and left-wing Trade Union Leader Frank Cousins, will make their plea at the party's annual conference here.

Cousins, who quit his cabinet post as Technology Minister over the government's wage restraint policy, led an unsuccessful revolt at the conference yesterday against the government decision to give legal backing to its pay standstill.

Today's joint left-wing and right-wing revolt will demand British troops withdrawal from Malaysia, Singapore and the Persian Gulf by the end of this decade so that the country's 2,000 million sterling a year arms bill can be cut to below 1,750 million.

This demand goes well beyond the administration's present withdrawal of about 10,000 men from Malaysia following the ending of Indonesia's three-year confrontation.

Prime Minister Harold Wilson—who crushed a similar revolt within the parliamentary Labour Party at Westminster earlier this year—is also committed to maintain Britain's military role East of Suez at least well into the 1970's.

Wilson has already moved to blunt today's attack by getting advanced backing for his foreign and defence policies from Labour's National Executive.

Home News In Brief

MAZARI SHARIF, Oct. 6, (Bakhtar).—A Buzkashi team from Balkh province left here for Kabul to participate in the birth anniversary of His Majesty the King to be held in Kabul on Oct. 14. The leader of the team is Haji Mohammad Moqim Bai.

MAZARI SHARIF, Oct. 6, (Bakhtar).—The roving cinema of the Ministry of Information and Culture showed some films of His Majesty's trips to foreign countries and some news feature films last night in the city's theatre.

KABUL, Oct. 6, (Bakhtar).—The ambassador of Finland in Moscow Jorma Vanamo, who is also his country's ambassador in Kabul arrived here yesterday to present his credentials to His Majesty the King. Jorma Vanamo was the Minister plenipotentiary of his country in Afghanistan and after diplomatic relations between Afghanistan and Finland were raised to the level of ambassador he was appointed his country's ambassador to Afghanistan.

Ahmadullah, Salim Inspect Bridge

MEETERLAM, Oct. 6, (Bakhtar). Eng. Ahmadullah, Minister of Public Works, and Eng. Abdul Samad Salim, Minister of Mines and Industries, yesterday inspected the progress of work on the Surkhakhan bridge on the Kabul river.

The bridge, 153 m. long and 8 m. broad, is 11 m. 80 cm. high.

Work on a 5 km. road connecting the bridge with the main road is 90 per cent through.

The bridge will link Laghman province with the Kabul-Torkham highway.

Couve De Murville Informs De Gaulle About Visit To US

PARIS, Oct. 6, (DPA).—France Wednesday underlined the amicable character of talks in Washington which French Foreign Minister Maurice Couve de Murville had with U.S. President Lyndon B. Johnson and Secretary of State Dean Rusk.

Following a ministerial council meeting, government spokesman said Couve de Murville had informed President Charles de Gaulle and the government about his visit to the U.S.

No new viewpoints judging the international situation had come to light during the Washington talks, and opinions continued to be diametrically opposed, especially on the Vietnam question.

Nevertheless the conversations had been "useful" since they helped to establish direct contact between the French and American governments, the spokesman added.

Following his Foreign Minister's report, de Gaulle remarked that differences of opinion were no reason why friendly relations should be impaired.

Couve de Murville returned to Paris from Washington Wednesday morning, and his first step was to report to the ministerial council on the current UN General Assembly and on his visit to Canada.



THE KABUL TIMES

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Food For Thought

The health of nations is more

important than the wealth of na-

tions.

—Will Durant

The Mixture Not Quite As Before

The pharmaceutical department of the Ministry of Public Health has opened a model pharmacy in Karte Char. It has a trained staff, a special compounders' section, proper storage facilities, and a list of all the medicines available. These are features any drugstore should have but most of Kabul's pharmacies do not. Rarely do they have trained compounders or refrigeration facilities to store medicines; they have no classification of medicines; the way they store medicines is often unhygienic; prices vary from one pharmacy to another. It is hoped that they will accept the new pharmacy as the model it is intended to be. The Ministry would do well to hold a seminar and invite representatives from other pharmacies to attend and learn how a pharmacy should be run.

The Health Ministry has also launched a campaign against the sale of spurious drugs. Last week it warned pharmacies that action would be taken against offenders. It also warned the public against the purchase of spurious drugs. But it is difficult to understand how the public could benefit from this. No one would buy anything he knows is spurious; but to find out whether a drug is spurious or not, laboratory tests and analysis would be required. The public cannot do this; this is a task for officials.

The inspection department of the Ministry, with the help of the Public Health Institute, should have samples of medicines from pharmacies regularly tested. Perhaps the Ministry

could have imported medicines inspected at the Customs House itself. The pharmacies should be required to get a clearance certificate from the Ministry before they take medicines out of the Customs House.

The formula committee of the Ministry of Public Health which was established some time ago to prepare a list of medicines which may be imported from abroad, has not yet completed its work. The preparation and publication of this list is essential if the import of suspected spurious medicine is to be checked. We hope the committee will speed up its work and come out with a list soon.

The committee should also prepare a black list of foreign companies which manufacture medicines which are spurious. This list should be distributed to all those engaged in importing medicine and they should be warned not to place any orders with these companies.

Talk of spurious medicine is not enough. Work should be accelerated to establish the proposed medicine analysis department in the Public Health Institute.

We also hope that the public will cooperate with the Ministry and report any sale of suspected spurious medicine. They should also report cases of pharmacies charging varying prices for the same medicine, so that this unholy trade with its fantastic profits may be checked. Here again officials of the inspection department have an important responsibility. They should keep a strict watch on prices.

HOME PRESS AT A GLANCE

Yesterday's *Heywad* carried an editorial entitled "Personalities." Great personalities have played important roles in shaping the destiny of their nations. We have seen and heard about people reaching the limelight from oblivion by working hard for the progress and prosperity of their people. Not only their own compatriots but also people throughout the world recognise their leadership.

We have also heard about and seen people who have gained a reputation and have reached high positions but soon afterwards have deviated from their original course and have indulged in selfish endeavours. Such quasi-leaders have soon lost the support and confidence of their people and sunk into oblivion and disrepute.

Our people, the editorial said, are confronted with a great decision of who to accept as their leader now that the ground has been paved for political activity and that the nation is determined to increase its political consciousness under the guidance of His Majesty the King. We have to be very careful, it warned, not to make a mistake. We should find people who have been and will remain trustworthy. We should accept the word of those people who strongly believe in what they say about national affairs. We should accept the leadership of those who are willing to give up their own interests in the interest of the country and the nation. We should follow those who are not in doubt about the need to realise the people's wishes and aspirations.

Those who have such qualities and hesitate to enter the scene of action commit a great social crime and those who do not follow them are equally to blame, said the editorial. On the other hand those who do not possess real qualities of leadership but are trying to gain a false reputation are guilty of committing the same crime.

Yesterday's *Anis* carried an editorial welcoming the steps that are being taken for the construction of an modern international hotel in Kabul. The Afghan Tourist Bureau recently displayed the plans for the construction of such a hotel in Kabul. The editorial emphasised the importance of comfortable hotels for the promotion of the tourist industry specially now that Afghanistan has opened its gates

to foreign visitors and that modern highways and airports have been constructed.

However, it said, the growing number of tourists visiting this country will require additional hotels not only in the capital but also in places of historic interest such as Bamian, Herat, Balkh and Kandahar.

The same issue of the paper carried an article by Kamil Monawar entitled *Idle Capital*. With a reference to the unfinished cinema building in Barikot the article said large

sums of money must have been spent on this and similar buildings.

For the past eight years or so the building has remained incomplete while the majority of people living in the vicinity go all the way to the other corner of the city for entertainment. This is not a good state of affairs. By spending a little more the cinema can be put into operation to the advantage of the people and its owner—government or private. The article expressed the hope that steps would be taken towards the completion of the cinema building soon.

WORLD PRESS

The United Arab Republic would intervene, militarily if needed, against any attempt to invade Syria—whether the attempt came from Jordan or Israel, the authoritative newspaper *Al-Ahram* said Sunday.

Quoting UAR high level official sources, the paper said information and evidence carried to Cairo two days ago by former Syrian Colonel Tallal Abu Asali about a conspiracy involving Jordan, Saudi Arabia and the United States Central Intelligence Agency.

The sources said the UAR would not stand idle towards an attempt to invade Syria and subjugate her reactionaries.

The Association of Foreign Correspondents in S. Vietnam protested Sunday what it termed the arbitrary censorship and continuing harassment of foreign newsmen by South Vietnamese authorities. Premier Nguyen Cao Ky later expressed regret and gave assurances the incidents will not be repeated, the Association said.

The association sent a copy of the protest to U.S. Ambassador Henry Cabot Lodge and issued a statement saying the association "deplores the aiding and abetting of this continuing practice by American authorities."

The protest was prompted by the banning by officials of radio transmissions abroad of news pictures showing a crashed S. Vietnamese Air Force plane at Saigon's Tan Son Nhut air base Saturday.

The plane was taking part in an air show for S. Vietnamese boy scouts. Eight persons, including the pilot and co-pilot, were killed.

The association protested that South Vietnamese civilian and military police manhandled and obstructed foreign newsmen at the scene or trying to get there.

U.S. air police expelled from the air base one American television crew and another was prevented from entering the base, the protest said.

It added that newsmen also were manhandled and obstructed from doing their jobs last week in trying to cover a meeting of the new constituent assembly and the arrival of a Papal delegation from Vatican City.

The banning of pictures came late Saturday night. On Sunday afternoon, 16 hours later, the government lifted the ban. Associated Press pictures were among those banned. They were flown to Tokyo for transmission to New York from there.

Three officers of the association met Ky Sunday night and said in a statement later he sincerely regretted the banning and the manhandling incidents. The officers said Ky found the banning of the photographs was ordered by a low-rank official without Ky's knowledge.

"General Ky said it was not his government's policy to censor the foreign press in any way," the statement said.

It added that Ky assured the officers he has taken steps "to make certain a similar situation does not arise again" and that Ky issued orders to all S. Vietnamese civilian and military commands to respect the rights of foreign newsmen while performing their duties.

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Yaftali Urges IMF To Expand Operations

Editor's note:

Following is a speech delivered by Abdullah Yaftali, Minister of Finance, to the annual meeting of the governors of the World Bank at the joint annual discussion on September 27 in Washington.

It is an honour and a pleasure to participate in these meetings marking the twentieth year of operations of the World Bank and International Monetary Fund. It is also a pleasure to again enjoy the warm hospitality of the host country, the United States.

I want first to compliment both the Bank and the Fund for presenting highly informative and stimulating annual reports. We whose economies are in the early stages of development are virtually interested in the continued efforts of these institutions in promoting price stability and accelerated rates of economic growth by increasing the flow of both capital and knowledge.

These meetings find Afghanistan nearing the end of its Second Five-Year Plan period. We are now in the process of putting in to final form the Third Five-Year Plan which will go into effect in March of next year. The progress we have made to date in creating the basic elements of an essential infrastructure is reflected in the much greater emphasis in the new Plan on the goods-producing sectors of agriculture and industry. The recent and prospective tightening of world markets for grain convinces us that far more effort should and will be devoted to the production of foodstuffs during this forthcoming planning period. All of our governmental policies and budgets will be designed to provide incentives and

to assist our farmers and entrepreneurs to produce more goods for home consumption and for greater exports.

Pact With IMF

The last two years have been particularly auspicious ones in relations between Afghanistan and the Fund. In June 1966 the highly successful first stabilisation agreement with the Fund was entered into and early in August we entered into a second year's agreement. Probably of even more importance, I should note, that Afghanistan repurchased the equivalent of \$4.3 million during the current year.

We are achieving substantial progress in making internal economic conditions in Afghanistan more conducive to sound economic growth. Sharply increased revenues and better fiscal controls have significantly curtailed the inflationary pressures that were with us for so long. We are proud of our performance in stopping inflation and bringing about relative price stability. The foreign exchange rate of our currency has stopped its decline and has been essentially stable for about a year.

Likewise, we have been able to increase our international reserves. Large increases in savings in the banks over the past two and one half years and greater confidence of the people in the economic future of the country have led the Government to decide to undertake a bond sales programme. We are now strengthening credit facilities for both agriculture and industry with the help of the World Bank institutions and other sources of capital and tech-

nical assistance. As I have said, we take pride in having brought inflation under control, but neither we, nor any developing nation, can afford to slow down the pace of economic growth as a price to be paid for price stability. Rather, we must pursue difficult and austere fiscal and monetary policies as a means to prevent inflation and facilitate economic expansion.

But we also know that large-scale capital flows from the developed nations and from international institutions continue to be essential to speed the progress of the developing countries. We must both help ourselves and have an inflow of capital and technical assistance if the great gap between the have-not and the have nations is to stop growing, let alone be narrowed. We must enlarge capital flows, the transmission of know-how, the volume of trade and the liquidity base for financing and settling international transactions.

Reserve Creation

Although action has not yet been taken in the field of international liquidity and reserve creation, we are pleased to see that discussion of these problems has moved beyond the exploratory stage. We are favourably impressed with the part of the Managing Director's proposals concerning extension of quasi-automatic drawing rights on the Fund. We feel that administratively the Fund, as presently constituted, could and should handle added schemes for increased liquidity and reserves, and that the creation of an additional organisation should be avoided.

(to be concluded.)

USSR Won't Leave N. Vietnam In The Lurch

An agreement has been signed in Moscow between the USSR and the Democratic Republic of Vietnam for the further development of economic cooperation between the two countries. The agreement provides for fresh assistance which will be extended to the DRV free of charge and for additional credits. Documents have also been signed on trade exchange between the USSR and the DRV in 1967.

The agreements were signed by the Soviet and Vietnamese Vice-Premiers Vladimir Novikov and Le Thanh Nghi.

In his statement Vladimir Novikov expressed the conviction that these documents are a new contribution to the development of friendship and cooperation between the USSR and the DRV. "The Soviet Union and the other socialist countries will not leave the Vietnamese people in trouble," he said. Vladimir Novikov stressed that this "is seen and already felt by the aggressors, and may they have no illusions on this score."

The Vice-Chairman of the Council

of Ministers of the USSR emphasised: the Soviet Union most emphatically denounced the American aggression in Vietnam and demanded its unconditional termination both in the north and in the South of Vietnam."

"The government of the Soviet Union fully supports the programme for a settlement in Vietnam put forth by the government of the DRV and the National Liberation Front of South Vietnam," he said.

Vladimir Novikov pointed out that the Soviet Union was doing its utmost to consolidate the unity of the ranks of the anti-imperialist front in the face of the growing aggressiveness of the policy of the United States and its allies. He said that the signed agreements graphically proved that the Soviet government, the entire Soviet people would spare no efforts to fulfill their internationalist duty. "The USSR will continue to render necessary help and support to the Vietnamese people taking into account the needs

arising in connection with the new stage of the war in Vietnam," Movikov said.

Le Thanh Nghi said that the big and valuable assistance rendered by the Soviet Union is an expression of deep fraternal feelings for the struggle of the Vietnamese people against the American aggressors. The almost fifteen hundred modern American planes shot down over the DRV, according to Le Thanh Nghi is not only a victory achieved through the revolutionary heroism of the people of Vietnam, but a result of the assistance rendered by the fraternal countries of the socialist camp.

The DRV Vice-Premier stated that neither the American air-raids, nor false assurances of "peaceful talks" impose on them negotiations "on the terms of the American militarists."

Le Thanh Nghi expressed deep gratitude to the Soviet Union and other socialist countries for their assistance to the heroic struggle of the Vietnamese people for freedom and independence. (Tass)

Three Man Apollo Flights In Space Next

The American space programme is getting ready to shift soon from the two-man Gemini flights to the three-man Apollo experiments—the third and final step in a historic project aimed at landing man on the moon, possibly within two years or so.

In the wage of earlier and more primitive programmes, which included the Vanguard and Explorer satellites, the United States took its first step in manned flight in the one-man Mercury space capsules—relatively tiny space ships not much bigger than an average office desk.

Each of the three major steps—Mercury, Gemini, Apollo—was planned to lead smoothly to the next, and that is the way it has turned out. The two-man Gemini programme is now being phased out, with two more flights due over the next several months, and the Apollo series of three-man flights is expected to start before the end of the year.

The first flight test of a fully-equipped but unmanned Apollo spaceship was scheduled for late August, with the first manned flight to follow soon thereafter. A three-man Apollo may orbit the moon late next year, without landing, as a test run for the actual landing a year or so later.

Thus far, the Mercury and Gemini trials have exhibited remarkable scientific skill—a triumph of management and organisation involving the daring of the astronauts themselves, the know-how of engineers and scientists, and the support of government and the American people—who are footing the multi-billion dollar bills, thus far without any noticeable complaint.

The first manned Mercury capsule was orbited Feb. 20, 1962, with Astronaut John Glenn, Jr., aboard. Glenn circled the earth three times—the first American to go into orbit. Major Yuri Gagarin of the Soviet Union goes down in history as the first man in orbit, making one circuit around the earth April 12, 1961.

As experiments with the Mercury continued, the orbits increased and

the tests became more complex. Major Leroy Cooper, flying in the fourth and last of the Mercury flights May 15-16 1963, circled the earth 22 times and hand-steered his craft as he reentered earth's atmosphere for a landing. The Mercury series demonstrated not only man's capability for space flight, but his ability to control his movements to a limited extent.

With the birth of Gemini, the intermediate step, U.S. spacemen began to flex their muscles. One after another, a number of dramatic experiments were performed.

Astronauts Virgil Grisson and John Young flew the first manned Gemini two-seater capsule, bigger and more maneuverable than the Mercury ship, March 23, 1965. They orbited three times before landing in the Atlantic.

A series of Gemini experiments followed, building up the technical skills required for manned flight to the moon and back—in particular, ability to rendezvous and dock, and to spend prolonged periods in space without ill effect.

In the Gemini experiments, astronauts have spent up to two weeks—a record—in space, long enough to go to the moon and return. They showed an ability to walk in space and carry on assigned tasks. They perfected the techniques of rendezvous and docking—first proved possible last December by the astronauts in Gemini 6 and Gemini 7. These two ships came within touching distance of each other 185 miles out in space. Gemini 8 a few months later became the first to link up with another vehicle—an Agena rocket.

Gemini 10 last July was the most productive and most important manned experiment in space to date. Astronaut Michael Collins went from Gemini 10 to the same Agena rocket, which had been "parked" in orbit for months, and recovered a scientific instrument for return to earth. Gemini 10 astronauts reached a record altitude of 476 miles.

Gemini 11, launched in mid-September, orbited at a record height of 862 miles, on the fringe of the Van Allen belt. Gemini 12 will be launched, probably in late October—the last of the Gemini.

The first three-man Apollo flights around the earth will then begin, dress rehearsals for an Apollo flight to the moon and an actual lunar landing.

As Gemini winds up and Apollo starts, other related space experiments—part of the overall programme—will continue. There will be a total of five Lunar Orbiters, taking off at intervals of about three months, to take close-up photos of possible landing areas. There will also be other Surveyor soft-landings, with robot cameras sending back thousands more pictures taken directly on the moon's surface. Surveyor 1 sent back 11,237 such pictures in its pioneering test in June. The first Lunar Orbiter was guided around the moon in mid-August.

The Apollo programme calls for continuous manned flights through 1967, with exhaustive tests of rendezvous and docking involving the Apollo "mother ship" and the separate lunar excursion module (LEM).

Once the Apollo is in lunar orbit, two of the three astronauts aboard will climb into LEM and make the descent to the moon, with the rest of the Apollo remaining in orbit around the moon. When the two astronauts complete their exploratory work on the moon—possibly staying there 4 to 12 hours—they will take off from the surface in the rocket-powered LEM and return to the orbiting Apollo for the rendezvous and docking maneuver which will join the craft together again. All three will then return to earth.

The Saturn 5 rocket, which will provide the power for Apollo, will also be undergoing continuing tests. This awe-inspiring rocket stands 364 feet high—the equivalent of a 40-story building—and weighs 3,000 tons. It can put a payload of 45 tons on the moon's surface. (CONTINENTAL PRESS)

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The True Story

Before his tragic death at the age of 39, Dylan Thomas had already earned fame as a poet. He was born in 1914 in the Welsh seaport of Swansea. In the early 1950's he went to the United States where he gave readings of his poems in universities. He is also the author of several plays and many stories.

The old woman who lived upstairs had been ill for as long as Martha could remember. She would die, any day now, Martha thought. She had been in bed since Martha was only a child and came with her mother with fruits. Now Martha was a woman. Each morning she got up early in the morning, lit the fire, and made tea. She took the tea upstairs to the woman, whose blind eyes were never closed. She could not tell whether the woman was dead or alive. "Eight o'clock," Martha said.

The blind eyes smiled, a hand came out from under the sheet and took hold of the cup. When the cup was empty Martha filled it again and again until the whole kettle was empty. Then she pulled the sheet back and went downstairs.

Every day Martha had her meals with the boy who worked in the garden. She opened the door and saw him working with his spade. "Half past eight now," she called.

He was an ugly boy. His eyes were red, and he had two cuts on his forehead which made him look very tough. Martha sat in front of the boy and watched him eat his food. When the boy got up he always asked, "Is there anything I can do for you?" She had never said yes.

The boy went back to the garden to pick potatoes and count the eggs. There were berries to be picked so Martha went to help the boy before noon. Seeing the red berries in her hands she thought of the money under the old woman's mattress again. When there were hens to be killed, Martha would kill them. She could kill them better than the boy.

It was the beginning of another spring. Martha was 20 years old now, and still the woman was alive in her bed. Everyday the woman stretched her hand out from under the sheet for the cup of tea. She still breathed, and the money still lay under her mattress. Martha had no money at all. She dreamed of the young man she would marry when she got the money.

When the boy took the vegetables and eggs to the market he brought all the money and gave it to the old woman. Both he and Martha worked for just their food and shelter. Martha slept upstairs and the boy slept in the barn on the straw.

One bright morning Martha walked in the garden and thought about stories she had read. She dreamed of having wings with which she could fly to the old woman's room and kill her so nobody would know.

She came to the back of the garden where she had buried a dog which she had killed a long time ago. She looked at the grave and thought that she would bury the old woman here also.

When she came back into the kitchen she remembered that she had to make tea for the old woman. There was no noise in the house. Nothing moved. In the quietness she thought of death. Then the garden boy opened the door.

He came in the kitchen, saw Martha cleaning potatoes, and dropped his handkerchief on the table. Hearing the noise of the money in the cloth, Martha looked up at the boy and smiled. He had never seen her smile before.

She put his meal in front of him and he started eating. He asked her if she had taken the old woman her tea. Martha did not answer. When he had finished he got up and asked if there were anything he could do, as he had a thousand times before. "Yes," said Martha.

She had never said yes before, and he had never heard a woman speak that way before. He crossed the kitchen to her, and she whispered, "You will do what I want!"

She told the boy what they were going to do and explained to him that they would become rich and enjoy life. The boy smiled and together they quietly entered the room. There was a cracked jug in the old woman's room. Martha picked it up and struck the old woman three times. Her head burst like an egg.

"What have you done?" cried the boy, and ran out of the room. Martha called him but he kept running and screamed in horror.

Martha thought that she must fly away quickly. She flung open the window. "I'm flying," she shouted.

But, of course, Martha was not flying. How could she throw herself out of the window when she had all that money? Certainly she was so rich that she wouldn't kill herself?

Ninth Student Contest Stresses Science, People

Five people entered the eighth student contest this past week and one person submitted a perfect paper. All students who looked for the answers to the questions about people and places did very well. But four made the mistake of calling Mysore just "a city in southern India." It is a city, but it is also a larger political division—a state of India.

Here are the answers to the eighth quiz:

1. Where are the following political divisions?

- New Hampshire is a state in the northeastern United States in the region usually called New England.
- Mysore is a state located in southern India.
- Saskatchewan is one of the provinces in the plains of Canada.
- Kent is a county in south-eastern England.
- Baden-Wuerttemberg is a southern state of the Federal Republic of Germany.

2. Where are the following kinds of money used?

- Ruble—Russia.
- Zloty—Poland.
- Colon—Costa Rica, El Salvador.
- Baht—Thailand.
- Escudo—Chile, Portugal.
- Won—Korea.
- Guilder—Netherlands.
- Drachma—Greece.
- Yen—Japan.

3. Who are the following people?

- Oliver Cromwell—1599—1658, English general and Puritan leader. He was Lord Protector of the Commonwealth from 1653—1658.
- Nero—37—68 A.D., Roman emperor from 54—68 A.D.
- Euclid—Greek mathematician who wrote a book on the basic principles of geometry about 300 B.C.
- Simon Bolivar—1783—1830, famous Venezuelan general and revolutionist, called The Liberator. He helped free South America from Spanish rule.
- Rembrandt—1606—1669, most famous Dutch painter and etcher.
- Bismarck—1815—1898, a Prussian prince and chancellor, called the Iron Chancellor. He united the German states in 1871.
- Thomas Edison—1847—1931, an American who invented the incandescent light bulb and the phonograph, among other things.
- Sophocles—496—406 B.C., famous Greek tragic dramatist.
- Marco Polo—1254—1324, a Venetian who travelled through much of Asia trading.
- Beethoven—1770—1827, a German composer.

4. What are the following?

- Atlantis—a legendary island supposed to have existed in the Atlantic Ocean west of Gibraltar and to have sunk into the depths.
- a Toltec—a member of the ancient group of Nahuatl Indians who lived in Mexico before the Aztecs; their culture shows Mayan influence.
- a Hydra—1) in Greek mythology the nine-headed serpent slain by Hercules; when any one of its heads was cut off, it was replaced by two others, 2) a constellation of stars in the southern hemisphere representing a group of very small freshwater animals, with a tube-like body and a mouth surrounded by tentacles.
- A Gaucho—a cowboy of mixed Indian and Spanish descent who lives and

works on the southern plains of South America.

- Poseidon—in Greek mythology, the god of the sea and horses; identified with Neptune in Roman mythology.

Here are the questions for the ninth student special quiz. Remember that the first correct entry wins the prize. The final deadline is Sunday, October 16th.

1. In the following pairs of famous people, who was born the first?

- Julius Caesar and Alexander the Great.
- Elizabeth I and Oliver Cromwell.
- William the Conqueror and Charlemagne.
- Napoleon I and Louis XIV.
- Hieu Tsang and Loyak.
- Sayed Jamaluddin Afghan and Tolstoy.
- Marilyn Monroe and Dean Martin.

2. Through which of these countries does the equator pass? Argentina, Australia, Brazil, China, UAR, India, Madagascar, Mexico, Iran, South Africa.

3. Can eclipses be caused by (a) the earth being in between the moon and the sun (b) the moon being in between the sun and the earth; and (c) the sun being in between the moon and the earth?

4. Is it true that (a) ice can change into steam; (b) ships must be built of materials which are lighter than water; (c) if the station were powerful enough, a wireless transmission could be heard all over the world in less than a second; (d) titanium is lighter than aluminum; (e) it is cooler in summer to wear white clothes than black?

5. Can you think of ten words that end in —gue?

6. Can you find the names of (a) five musical composers that begin with the letter B; (b) five painters beginning with M; and (c) five playwrights beginning with S?

7. What, if any, are the connections between (a) a turkey and Turkey; (b) Brazil nuts and Brazil; (c) sandwiches and the Sandwich Islands; (d) the West Indies and India; and (e) China and China?

Karim Ahmadzai Solves Contest

Mohammad Karim Ahmadzai, a senior in the Faculty of Engineering at Kabul University, is very busy most of the time with his studies and field trips. Still he found time to solve the Eighth Student Special Contest.

He thinks it was not simple and he could not have answered it correctly except for the time he spent in the Kabul University library. He said that he referred to several books, including Webster's dictionary, recent almanacs and the Encyclopedia Britannica.

The student contests, he believes, are one of the most interesting features of the student page. The prizes which are offered add a further incentive for solving them. He suggested that the Kabul Times get in contact with certain firms and businessmen to find a variety of prizes for such contests.

Another change that he thinks should happen on the student page is to replace the education briefs. Most of the students get such news on the radio or through some other sources. The briefs could be replaced with more informative news like new inventions of which very few people are aware.

Karim received his primary education in various schools in the provinces. He feels that the standard of provincial schools should be further improved, although it has been elevated to a certain extent since he was in the primary school. The main problems are the lack of teachers and facilities, he believes.

He graduated from Habibia High School and joined the Faculty of Engineering by chance. But he feels that he has taken the right step, especially in joining the civil engineering department because the country lacks trained personnel in this field.

Karim is interested in eastern classical music. He likes a composition with different instruments rather than just one instrument. He also likes going to the movies. His favorites are those which depict the lives and works of famous people and distinguished writers of both the West and the East.

Famous People Albert Schweitzer Served Mankind

Albert Schweitzer was a famous humanitarian, physician, musician, theologian, and philosopher. He was born in Kayserberg (at the time in the German Alsace region) in 1875, the son of a Lutheran Minister.

Schweitzer began piano lessons at the age of five, and at eight he began lessons on the organ. Schoolwork was hard for him, but he forced himself to master the most difficult subjects. He attended the theological school of the University of Strasbourg and received a scholarship to study philosophy at the famous Sorbonne in Paris. He also studied organ under Charles Widor.

In his autobiography, *Out of My Life and Thought*, Schweitzer told of his decision to devote himself after the age of 30 to the direct service of mankind. Between 1905 and 1911 he studied medicine. After receiving his M.D., he went to Germany to study tropical diseases, for he had determined to become a medical missionary in Africa. This decision was influenced by remarks made by his father about missionary work in Africa. While studying medicine he found time to publish *The Quest of the Historical Jesus* and to work with Widor on a new edition of Bach's organ music.

In 1913 Schweitzer and his wife, Helene Bresslau, left for Lambarene, French Equatorial Africa (now Gabon), which had no doctor. Upon the outbreak of World War I the French interned him and his wife as enemy aliens. Just after his release he became a member of the staff of a municipal hospital in Strasbourg. He completed his first book on Africa, *On the Edge of the Primeval Forest*, and travelled throughout Europe. His *Decay and Restoration of Civilization and Ethics* appeared in 1923.

The next year Schweitzer returned to Lambarene to supervise the enlargement of the hospital. He conducted thereafter a number of lecture and organ-recital tours through Europe in order to equip his hospital with drugs and medical supplies. He visited the United States in 1949 to attend the Goethe Festival in Aspen, Colorado. He received the 1952 Nobel peace prize.

Schweitzer's hospital was built, not in Lambarene proper (an island about 175 miles up the Ogooué River in Gabon) but some two miles away on the mainland. It consisted of some 50 buildings, many of which were built by Schweitzer with his own hands, and had facilities for some 400 patients. Although at first glance the procedures of the hospital might have struck the casual visitor as primitive, the standards were, in reality, very high. He believed the decision he made as a young man was justified by his saving of thousands of lives over the years.

Dr. Schweitzer died last year in Gabon at the hospital to which he dedicated his life. He was a great example to all mankind.

Picture-Puzzler Works Hard

The hard work and natural ability of Ghulam Jailani Ghiasy are well-known to the readers of the student page. His picture puzzles and crosswords have appeared a number of times on the page.

He first got the idea of picture-puzzles from a foreign magazine. They interested him very much, so he started making them himself. He always toils to finish a puzzle once he starts it, even though sometimes they get very complicated and are not very meaningful. The most interesting part of making the puzzles is drawing the pictures, which Ghiasy does himself. Sometimes it takes several hours to finish a puzzle.

This is not the only thing Ghiasy does in his spare time. He also works after school hours for the Anis publishing agency, where he types material in Persian and English for the newspaper. He also helps with the Friday edition of the paper which has special pages for students and children.

Having a good ability in drawing, this year Ghiasy participated in the Ministry of Information and Culture's student art exhibition. He drew a picture of a full-size laboratory microscope. Ghiasy is also interested in reading science books. He is especially interested in physics, chemistry, and mathematics.

EDUCATION BRIEFS

On last Thursday, Sept. 29th, the village school for boys in the Mosa Kala woleswall of Helmand province was raised to a basic school and 23 students entered the fourth grade. Ghulam Nabi Ahmadzai, education director of Helmand Province, said the school was established in 1965 and now has 190

Backgrounder Newest Nation 60% Literate

In the east central part of the Republic of South Africa, a new nation called Lesotho celebrated its independence Tuesday.

This mountainous area, which has been the British colony of Basutoland since 1883, is about one-tenth the size of Afghanistan. About one million people live in the country. All but 2,000 of them are members of Sotho tribe which came to the area at the beginning of the nineteenth century. Their language is Sesotho.

The government of the new country will work in the capital city of Maseru which has about 9,000 people. King Moshoeshoe II will rule as constitutional monarch. Chief Leabua, the leader of the Basutoland National Party, is the Prime Minister.

Lesotho will have a Parliament of two houses. The Senate will include 22 principal chiefs and 11 members named by the King while the National Assembly will have 60 members elected by the people.

Lesotho is making rapid progress in some areas of development. Already over 60 per cent of its citizens are literate. Over 90 per cent of the girls and 60 per cent of the boys between 8 and 16 are now in school. There are seven teacher-training colleges and one university in the country.

But economically Lesotho faces many difficulties. Most of the people herd cattle. The country has little in the way of natural resources except the possibility of developing hydroelectric power. Over 100,000 of the men work in the mines and industries of South Africa.

The Prime Minister has pointed out that geography makes economic association with South Africa part of Lesotho's destiny. Nevertheless he hopes that the country's economy can develop so that it is less dependent on South Africa.

As regards political relations with South Africa, the Prime Minister says "We will not interfere with South Africa and we do not expect South Africa to interfere with us."

Members of the United Nations, however, are concerned about the future of Lesotho and near-by Botswana which gained its independence just four days before Lesotho. The UN General Assembly adopted a resolution drawing the attention of the Security Council to the "serious threat to the territorial integrity and sovereignty of these territories constituted by the aggressive policies" of South Africa.

Picture-Puzzler Works Hard



Ghulam Jailani Ghiasy

He is in the 12th grade of Habibia School this year and intends to join the Faculty of Engineering upon graduation. Since he is interested in engineering in winter he helps his brother who owns a work shop near Deh Mazang. He makes iron beds and steel furniture. Ghiasy has a good opportunity to develop new ideas for improving the quality of things manufactured by his brother.

Ghiasy is an outstanding student. Since the seventh grade he has never ranked below sixth. He said that he has to study hard in order to be able to compete with the other bright students, but he likes it and studies every evening for two to three hours.

students. Kajaki alakadari of Mosa Kala woleswall has four basic and five village schools with a total enrollment of 1,500, said Ahmadzai.

Also in the Chakansur woleswall, Chakansur province, a village school for boys was upgraded to a basic school on Thursday. Twenty students entered the fourth grade. The residents of the village have put one and a half acres of land at the disposal of the director of education and voluntarily agreed to bear the expenses of constructing the school.

The following people left Kabul this past Thursday to continue their studies abroad:

Ali Shah Ali, director of the work on Akhbar Khan Hospital, an engineer in the city building department of the Ministry of Public Works, left for Britain on a Colombo Plan grant to study engineering construction.

Sayed Asadullah Kazim, a staff member of the College of Economics, went to W. Germany to study economics on a scholarship from the FRG government. Mrs. Kazim, also a graduate of the college, left under the same arrangement.

Mrs. Aziza Naderi and Mrs. Suma Qadir, teachers at the vocational school of the Women's Welfare Society, left for France to study social sciences on French government scholarships.

Sayed Abdullah Aslamie, staff member of the College of Engineering, left for England on a Colombo Plan grant to continue studies in nuclear physics.

Dr. Mohammad Azam Afzali, an official of Akbar Khan Hospital, and his wife Hafiza, who is a nurse there, left on a French government scholarship to study internal medicine and nursing respectively.

Returning to Kabul on Thursday after completing studies in veterinary medicine on a USAID scholarship in the United States was Gul Ahmad Keshtyar, a staff member of the College of Agriculture.

Returning Friday, Sept. 30th, was Sayed Isa Hashimi, an official of the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation, who went to Bulgaria last year on a scholarship from that government to continue his studies in agriculture.

Also returning Friday was Hazzullah Baghban, staff member of the College of Education, who went to the United States two years ago on a USAID scholarship for studies in English. He has written a book entitled *Stories From the Folklore of Afghanistan* with the cooperation of the Columbia University Teachers' College.

On Sunday, Oct. 2nd, a village school in the Musa Khail woleswall of Pakhtia province was opened under the supervision of the rural development project in the Mangal area. Twenty three students enrolled in the school, the ninth village school to be opened in the area.

In Kunduz province Sunday, in the village of Turkman, a school was opened and 20 boys enrolled.

Also in Kunduz province, in the village of Jangal Bashi, Khanabad woleswall, half the construction work on a primary school building has been completed. The building is located on a two-and-a-half acre plot and will have 24 rooms.

Also on Sunday the foundation stone was laid for a boys' school for farmers in Werna Khwa, a village of 800 in Chaab woleswall, Talqan province. The ceremony was performed by Sayed Habbullah, headmaster of the new school, which will have four classrooms.

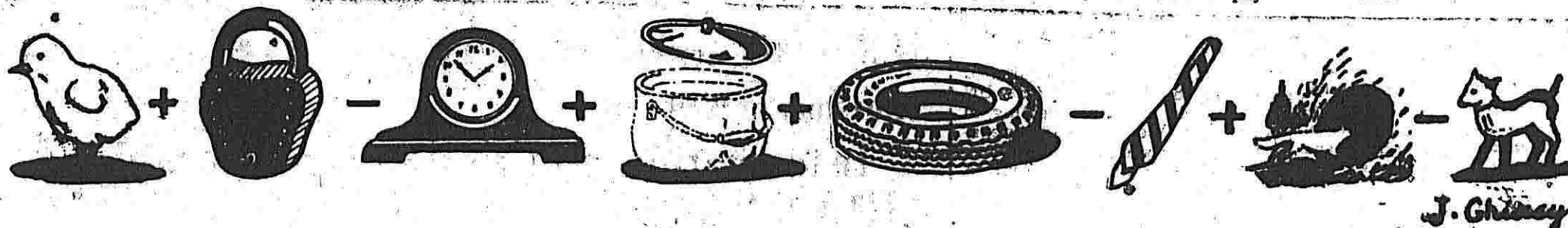
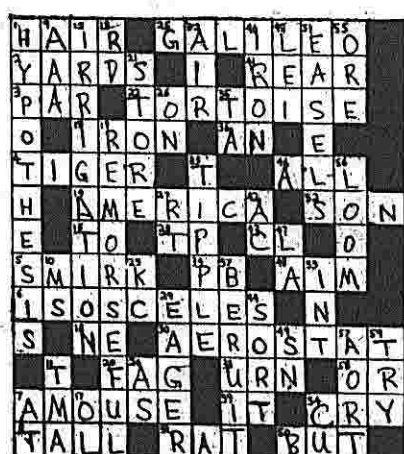
Leaving Kabul for Vienna on an Austrian government scholarship for research in medicine Sunday was Dr. Abdul Haq Azhir, an official of the Ministry of Public Health.

Dr. Mohammad Qasim Wazir, physician in the Wazir Akbar Khan Hospital laboratory, left Kabul Sunday for Paris on a French government scholarship to pursue his studies in serology.

Also leaving Kabul with scholarships from one to three years to France under the French-Afghan Cultural Cooperation Agreement were the following doctors:

Dr. Mohammad Azim Majidi (bacteriology), Dr. Zia Ahmad Zahin (mental health and neurology), Dr. Abdul Qadir Sidqi (ophthalmology), Dr. Mohammad Kazim Fazlile (pharmacology), Dr. Ali Daryab (anatomy), Dr. Obadullah Raufi (pharmacy), Dr. Mrs. Lalal Zakie (surgery). Miss Nourya Salehie of the College of Science also left with this group for further studies in physics.

Returning to Kabul on Sunday was Abdul Aziz Durani, an official of the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation, who has been in Tokyo on a Colombo Plan scholarship studying farming methods.



World Briefs

NEW DELHI, Oct. 6, (DPA).—Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi left here by air for Kathmandu Tuesday for a three-day goodwill visit to Nepal at the invitation of King Mahendra. Mrs. Gandhi, on her first visit to Nepal as Premier, will have talks on expanded cooperation between the two countries with Nepalese Premier Surya Bahadur Thapa and other government leaders. She is accompanied by Dinesh Singh, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, and other officials.

PARIS, Oct. 6, (AP).—A member of the French armed forces may henceforth disobey an order if he believes it is contrary to French law. The new regulation was disclosed Tuesday by French Defence Minister Pierre Messmer in explaining to newsmen a decree signed last week by President Charles de Gaulle.

One article of the decree stipulates that if a member of the armed forces receives an order and believes that it violates French law, he must inform his superior of his objections and he cannot be forced to execute the order.

NEW YORK, Oct. 6, (Reuter).—Representatives of the 12 Arab countries in the United Nations boycotted a dinner-dance reception in the city of New York to mark the opening of the United Nations' General Assembly.

The Arab delegations had announced beforehand they would not attend the function, as a protest against Mayor John Lindsay's alleged snub of King Feisal of Saudi Arabia when the monarch visited the city last June.

MOSCOW, Oct. 6, (AP).—The Soviet Union said Tuesday the power supply aboard its unmanned spaceship Luna-11 burned out last Saturday, ending the sputnik's research programme after 277 orbits around the moon.

The official announcement said 137 sessions of radio contacts were held with Luna-11 since it went into lunar orbit Aug. 28.

TORONTO, Oct. 5, (AP).—South Africa's Ambassador to Canada charged Tuesday that with few exceptions, Canada's news media joined in a "shameful campaign" of pouring out "hate and fury" against South Africa and its slain Prime Minister, Hendrik Verwoerd.

BONN, Oct. 6, (AP).—Bundestag members of the dominant Christian Democratic Party voted overwhelmingly Tuesday that Ludwig Erhard "is and remains West German Chancellor."

There were only nine votes against Erhard and three abstentions at the closed door meeting.

SINGAPORE, Oct. 6, (Reuter).—The Vice-President of India, Dr. Zakir Husain, will visit Singapore and Malaysia this month, it was announced here Tuesday.

Dr. Husain will stay in Singapore from Oct. 14 to 16 and then fly to Kuala Lumpur for a visit.

BONN, Oct. 6, (DPA).—West Germany will as of next year no longer be able to pay the former full amount of 2,700 million marks per year to offset the foreign exchange costs of U.S. troops stationed in this country, Chancellor Ludwig Erhard said here yesterday.

Reporting to the Bundestag on his recent meeting with U.S. President Johnson in Washington, Erhard said he made this absolutely clear to Johnson.

The Americans had not yet been prepared to agree to West German suggestions for a future settlement, Erhard said, without, however elaborating on these suggestions.

But informed quarters said Bonn was planning to replace the current two-year agreement, which expires on June 30 next year, with one extending over five years which would be in the amount of 7,000 million marks.

Of an annual amount of 1,400 million marks, 800 million marks would be spent on services such as the training of West German pilots in America and 600 million marks on arms purchases.

The plan would be presented to the tripartite talks on payments for

Afro-Asian Demand

Continued from Page 1

He said the committee should set up procedures for ending the mandate, and ways of bringing Southwest Africa ultimately to independence in a series of intermediate steps.

But Vinci said the committee should not exclude consideration of any solution to the problem, "including" reaching agreement with the mandatory power (South Africa).

He added, however, that "the possibilities for this can hardly be described as encouraging."

The proposal for an ad hoc committee was first advanced by Liberia in a debate a week ago. The proposal gained support.

It was reported Wednesday that the Nordic group of nations was planning to submit it in amendment form to the original resolution calling for revocation of South Africa's mandate.

Vinci suggested that the committee be instructed to report to the General Assembly on its plan for Southwest Africa before the end of the current session.

D.P. de Villiers, South Africa's permanent UN representative, restated his government's position.

He had presented virtually the same arguments on Sept. 26, but nearly all the African delegations walked out on him, as has been their custom in recent sessions.

He claimed the criticisms levelled at South Africa are "unwarranted" and have been discredited by facts. Among them, he said, is the oft-repeated claim that South Africa intends to annex the territory.

APARTHEID CONDEMNED

In the social committee, Narciso G. Reyes of the Philippines attacked the practice of apartheid in South Africa as "the grossest and most offensive violation of human rights" in the world.

Reyes urged the committee to adopt a resolution condemning apartheid and appealing to all countries to combat all forms of discrimination and segregation.

Reyes said some of the most virulent manifestations of racism can be found in many countries with long established traditions and institutions.

"In fairness," he added, "we must note one fundamental difference. South Africa has deliberately adopted apartheid as a way of life and flaunts it before the world."

Women Generals, Admirals In The Making

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6, (AP).—The U.S. military forces could have female generals and admirals if Congress goes along with legislation approved Tuesday by the House Armed Services Committee.

The measure, which has Pentagon support, would limit current ceilings on ranks for about 11,000 women officers and place them under the general promotion and retirement system now applying to male officers.

troops stationing costs, agreed upon during Erhard's Washington visit, with Britain as third partner.

Erhard stressed that America had to reconcile itself to the fact that as of July 1967 West Germany could not meet the full costs arising from the U.S. troops stationing.

It was vital, however, that the troops remained in this country. The government also hoped that the negotiations on the continued stationing of French troops in Germany would be successful.

Erhard said he and President Johnson had agreed that "nuclear arrangements" had to be made for NATO so that the non-nuclear members could share in the alliance's nuclear defence.

He had explained to President Johnson that Germany was not set on any special form of sharing, but mere consultations (as in the McNamara committee of NATO) did not suffice.

The non-nuclear partners should be given "adequate, true co-responsibility."

This remark drew criticism from the (Opposition) Social Democrats in the ensuing debate when Defence expert Helmut Schmidt said the government should at last clearly state what it wanted in the nuclear field. To this day it had never made any clear cut statement.

There was a sharp clash between the Social Democrats and Foreign Minister Schroeder when the Opposition insisted that Erhard's Washington visit had been ill-timed and had achieved no results and Schroeder sharply countered that, on the contrary, it had been most successful.

"Other countries with serious racial problems accept the principle that they are under a moral obligation to solve those problems in conformity with the principles of the United Nations Charter."

"And some of these countries, like the United States, are making serious efforts to rid their societies of the evils of racial discrimination," he said.

PEACE-KEEPING

In the morning the UN's role in keeping the peace dominated the Assembly's discussions. According to DPA, the Foreign Minister of Australia, Norway and Iceland called for strengthening of UN peace-keeping functions.

Austrian Foreign Minister Lujo Tomic-Sorinj told the Assembly the UN's ability to deal with unresolved problems which upset the peace in various regions must be strengthened.

John Lyng, Foreign Minister of Norway, said the world body must be furnished "with adequate means under the Charter to play an active and imaginative role in alleviating friction between states and thereby neutralising latent conflicts."

Icelandic Foreign Minister Emil Jonsson suggested that the United Nations should have a mobile force at its disposal to send wherever conflicts break out.

Such a force, he said, might forestall global eruptions, which always pose the danger of involving the great powers.

Basically, Jonsson said, the problems facing the United Nations were twofold—prevention or de-escalation of armed conflicts and assistance for economic and social development.

Lyng suggested that certain Assembly members might aid in the search for a solution to the Vietnam conflict by assisting in communication of viewpoints between the parties involved.

He said Goldberg, the U.S. delegate, had clarified his country's position on negotiations recently and certain UN members could assist in seeking a further clarification of the position of North Vietnam and the National Liberation Front in South Vietnam.

Tomic-Sorinj said a political solution must be reached in Vietnam "before the steadily increasing commitments of power and prestige preclude all possibilities for negotiation."

NUCLEAR WEAPONS

The Austrian Foreign Minister stressed the urgent need for treaties prohibiting the proliferation of nuclear weapons and guaranteeing the peaceful use of outer space.

Lyng said the Norwegian government believed the principle of nuclear non-proliferation should apply within defence alliances as well as outside them. Alliance members must consult each other, he said, but the transfer of the control of nuclear weapons within the alliance was not necessary.

Lyng said his government was ready to place its own nuclear activities under the safeguards system of the International Atomic Energy Agency and suggested that other states without nuclear weapons do the same. This limited step might lead to more comprehensive arrangements, he said.

Tomic-Sorinj noted "an encouraging trend towards greater political stability in Europe" and said his government would work to improve relations with all countries, irrespective of their political or social systems.

Tass adds: the Foreign Minister of the Mongolian People's Republic, Dugersuren, strongly condemned "U.S. aggression against the Vietnamese people which constitutes a gross violation of the United Nations Charter and of the resolutions passed by the General Assembly," reports Tass.

He demanded an immediate end to this. Mongolia, he said, believes that the proposals of the North Vietnam government and of the South Vietnam National Liberation Front furnish a fair basis for the settlement of the Vietnamese problem.

The Mongolian Foreign Minister called the proposal of the Philippines, Thailand, and Malaysia to call an Asian Conference on Vietnam "Washington's trick in an Asian wrapping."

Meanwhile, reports Reuter, the Soviet Union is reported to have submitted to the United States new proposals for an international treaty to govern man's conduct in the exploration of outer space.

The question of such a treaty has been raised before the General Assembly.

Negotiations for a draft treaty have been held up by disagreement between the U.S. and the Soviet Union over satellite tracing and certain inspection rights.

According to AP, the Foreign Ministers of three non-aligned countries now attending the UN session held a second meeting in New York Wednesday in preparation for a summit conference of their heads of government in New Delhi later this month. They made no announcement afterward.

Pill Would Protect People From Fallout

LONDON, Oct. 6, (Reuter).—A pill which could protect people from after-effects of an atomic blast is under development in Britain, the Atomic Energy Authority reported here Wednesday.

The pill, in its present state of development, will cut down the body's intake of dangerous radioactive strontium-90 produced by a nuclear explosion, the authority's annual report stated.

Strontium-90, from nuclear fallout, collects in human bones and can cause a breakdown of the bone cells.

The report also disclosed that doses of ordinary iodine could be used to reduce the intake of radioactive iodine-131 which is another harmful side-effect of a nuclear explosion.

US Senate Bars Military Aid To Pakistan, India

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6, (AP).—The U.S. Senate voted 47 to 27 to cut 48 million dollars from the Foreign aid bill in a move aimed mainly at barring resumption of military aid to India and Pakistan.

The sponsor of the amendment, Senator Allen J. Ellender, Democrat-Louisiana, said it would also reduce U.S. ability to sell on credit to developing nations.

In arguing for his proposal to cut military aid to \$ 792 million from \$ 840 million, Ellender said, "I don't see how the senate can vote to provide funds for military equipment to Pakistan and India. . . all of us were astounded when India and Pakistan engaged in war and used military equipment on both sides marked made in the U.S.A."

Ellender said he could not reveal how much was ticked off for India and Pakistan in the bill "because it is a top secret."

He told the Senate his amendment would affect only those two countries and also bar the defence department from adding to the revolving fund for credit for sales of military equipment.

The only way to keep the United States from becoming involved in other parts of the world as it is in Vietnam is to "cut back military equipment for emerging nations," said Ellender.

Meanwhile the House of Representatives yesterday rejected the administration's compromise Food-for-Peace bill because it wanted a tighter ban on sales of U.S. farm products to nations trading with North Vietnam or Cuba.

By a vote of 396 to 61 it sent the measure back to the House-Senate conference committee with instructions that the ban to the Communist countries apply to countries shipping or selling any of goods to the communist countries.

The administration had agreed to conference language that would have withheld food from nations only if they traded in war or other strategic goods with the prohibited nations.

Danish Princess Engaged

COPENHAGEN, Oct. 6, (DPA).—The Danish Folketing (parliament) Tuesday approved the planned engagement of the Danish heiress to the throne, Princess Margrethe to French diplomat Count, Henri Jean Andre de Laborde de Monpezat.

Prime Minister Jens Otto Krag told the parliament that he knew of no reason why the proposed engagement should not have the parliament's approval, which is necessary if Princess Margrethe wishes to retain her rights to the throne after her marriage.

Sukarno Sees Troops Parade; Student Unrest Continues

JAKARTA, Oct. 6, (Reuter).—President Sukarno yesterday reviewed a parade of 3,000 troops to mark Indonesia's armed forces day, and denounced the abortive communist coup a year ago as treason.

The President, who has been 40 miles away in his palace at Bogor while students demonstrated against him here earlier this week, flew direct by helicopter to a parade ground ringed by tanks and anti-aircraft guns.

In a brief speech he called the coup attempt last October treason against the Indonesian revolution and against the Republic—his strongest denunciation yet.

Suharto stood on the platform with Sukarno as the President was speaking.

Sukarno, praised the armed forces Wednesday.

"On Oct. 5, 1945 I decreed we should develop our armed forces . . . the army would be effective in the struggle against imperialism," he said.

Sukarno, wept Wednesday afternoon at the gravesites of slain generals and led army officers in the afternoon. Sukarno made his first visit to the graves of the generals. As he placed a wreath on the grave of former army chief general Achmad Yani he began crying. Sukarno's face crumpled as he stood in half bent position, then he buried his hands in his face.

Earlier in a speech at parade ground, Sukarno condemned "gestok," an acronym for the singing songs during a reception in his palace Wednesday night.

Meanwhile, General Abdul Haris Nasution, chairman of Indonesia's Congress, said Tuesday President Sukarno would be brought to trial if ever shown to be implicated in the abortive communist coup attempt last year.

Nasution said even the President was not immune to trial by a special military tribunal.

Addressing a delegation of student action fronts, Nasution declared Sukarno must explain the coup attempt, economic decline and moral decadence in Indonesia.

Nasution, fired from his post as Defence Minister under Sukarno last year, added that parliament would continue to supervise the President's actions.

And Congress, he said, would see that the President followed the orders given him.

Nasution said Congress had already agreed to keep Sukarno as President until the general elections planned for 1968.

Boumedienne, Tito To Discuss World Situation

BELGRADE, Oct. 6, (Reuter).—Algerian Prime Minister Houari Boumedienne flies in today to discuss world affairs with President Tito.

His five-day official visit to Yugoslavia also includes a provincial tour beginning on Saturday.

Official sources here expect the visit to give new impulse to the friendly relations reached when the Yugoslav leader visited Algeria last year for talks with former President Ben Bella.

It will not be Colonel Boumedienne's first meeting with top Yugoslav officials since taking over power in summer last year. While returning from a visit to Russia last December he conferred with the then Yugoslav Vice-President Aleksandar Rankovic, who resigned last July.

Apart from a review of major international questions, the two leaders are expected to discuss bilateral cooperation in state, economic and cultural relations.



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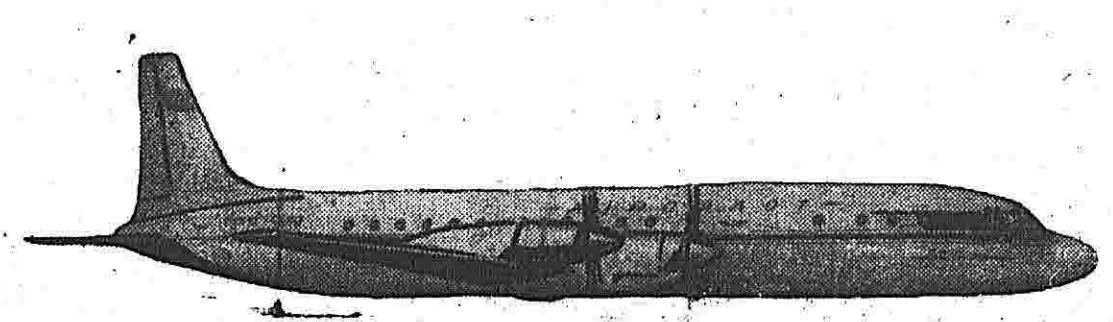
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